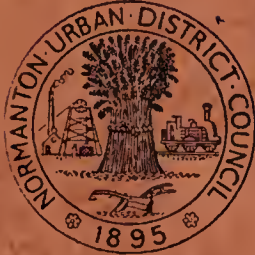


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The Urban District of Normanton



Annual Health Report for the Year 1954.

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity
and Child Welfare Service and School Medical Service.

J. M. PATERSON, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.San.I.

Sanitary Inspector :

F. WILSON, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NORMANTON

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1954.

Chairman.

Cr. W.E. Metcalf, J.P. C.C.

Councillors.

Ors. G.H. Ambler
S. Armstrong, J.P.
J. Bacon
W. Chivers
A. Clarke
Mrs. M. Dignan
W.A. Eden
S. Hall
Mrs. M.D. Mackinnon, J.P.
J.A. Mackinnon, M.A.
W. Moorhouse,
J. Pyrah
A.P. Ripley
Mrs. M. Snell
C. Sunley
Mrs. M. Sylvester
J. Walker
W. Windross
J.C. Wren

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

J.M. Paterson, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. M.R.San.I.

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Miss D.J. Haiste, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H.

P.J. Solan, M.B. B.Ch. B.A.O. D.P.H. - Resigned 13th May, 1954.

J.E. Fahy, L.R.C.P. L.R.C.S. - Appointed 16th August, 1954.

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICER.

H. Scholefield, M.B. Ch.B. - Medical Officer for Altofts Infant Welfare Clinic.

PAEDIATRICIAN.

J.D. Pickup, M.D. (Distinc.), Ch.B. D.C.H.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.

L. Wittels, M.D. (Vienna) D.O.

E.N.T. SURGEON.

K.M. Mayall, M.A. M.B. B.Chir. M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. D.L.O.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON.

A.J.S. Bell-Tawse, B.A. M.B. B.Chir. F.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES

Telephone Numbers.

F.G. Hornby, S.R.N. S.C.M. Q.I.D.N. H.V.

Normanton 2112

M. Stephenson, S.R.N. S.C.M. R.F.N. H.V. - Park Pavilion.

Normanton 3292

E.W. Chapman, S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V. - Resigned 18th December, 1954.

G.M. Kisby, S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V. - Appointed 5th July, 1954.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT HEALTH VISITOR.

D. Hargreaves, S.R.N. - Appointed 15th February, 1954.

MIDWIVES.

D. Donoghue, S.C.M., 17, Cambridge St., Normanton.

Normanton 3132

I. Lord, S.R.N. S.C.M., 207A Wakefield Rd., Normanton.

Normanton 3154

D. Holmes, S.R.N. S.C.M., 8 Gipsy Lane Est., Normanton.

Normanton 3257

F.G. Hornby, S.R.N. S.C.M. Q.I.D.N. H.V. - 24 Pearson St.,
Altofts, Normanton.

Normanton 2112

✱ Relief Midwife.

HOME NURSES.

P.I. Mashford, S.R.N. S.C.M. R.S.C.N. Q.I.D.N. - Resigned 31st July, 1954.

L. Epton, S.R.N. S.C.M., 325 Castleford Rd., Normanton.

Normanton 3205

B. Prince, S.R.N. S.C.M., 1 Beckbridge Est., Normanton.

Normanton 3283

M. McNaney, S.R.N. Q.I.D.N., 8 Woodhouse Mount, Normanton.

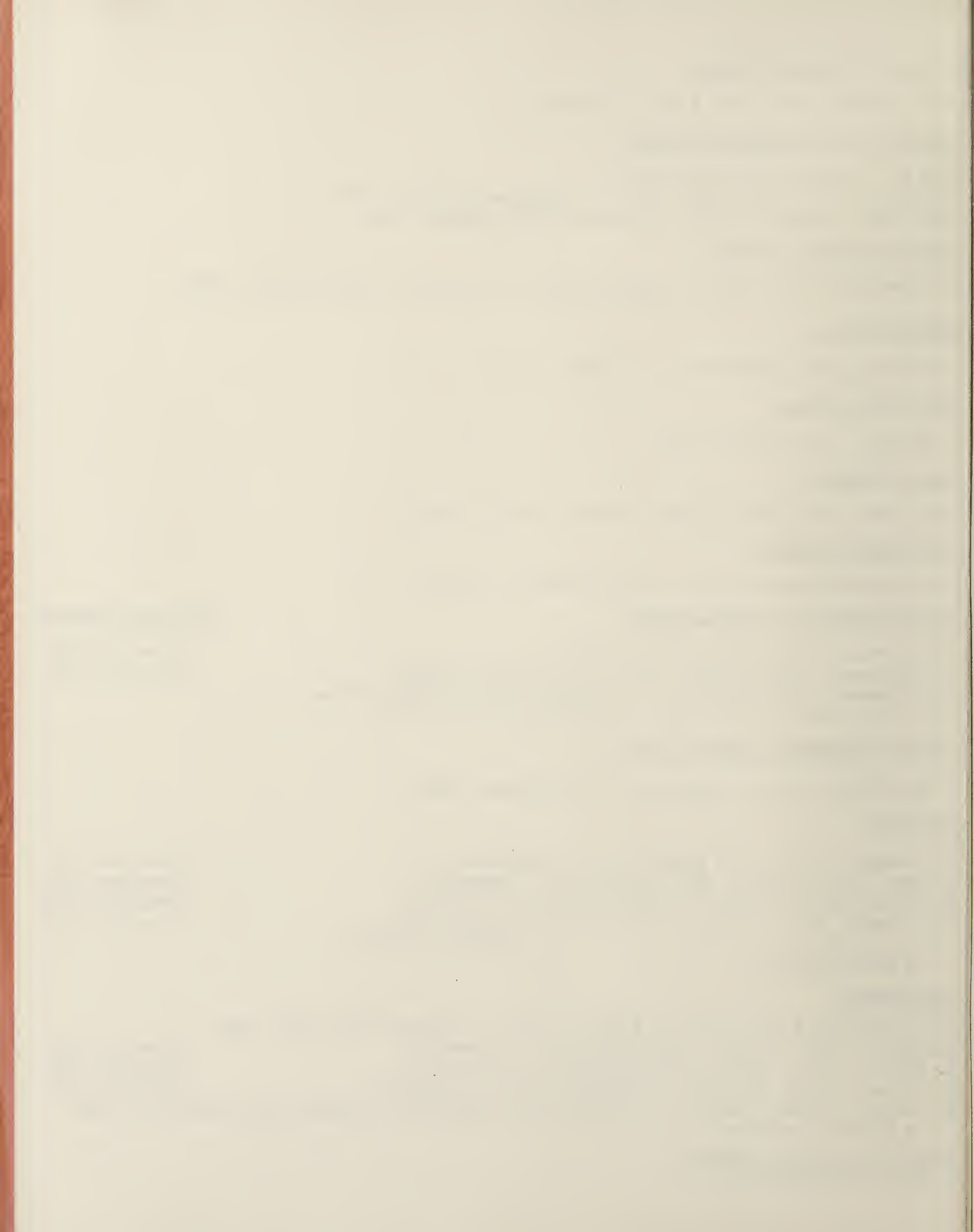
Normanton 2229

E. Kellett, S.R.N. Q.I.D.N., 3, Firville St., Normanton - Appointed 1st September, 1954.

✱ Relief Home Nurse.

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR.

A. Eades, S.R.N. S.C.M.



THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NORMANTON

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1954.

To the Chairman and Members of the Normanton Urban District Council.

I have the honour of presenting you with this, my eighth annual report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1954.

Statistics and Social Conditions
of the area.

Area (acres)	3,061
Population (Estimated R.G.)	18,780
Number of inhabited houses (1938)	5,015
Number of inhabited houses (1954)	5,696
Rateable Value	£76,008
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£291
Density of Population	6.13 persons per acre.

The Urban District is divided into four wards,
namely:-

Normanton, Common, Woodhouse and Altofts.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Live. Legitimate	148	138	286
Illegitimate	2	1	3
	<u>150</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>289</u>
Still. Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
Total Births	<u>153</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>294</u>
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population	-	15.39 (Corrected 15.39)	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population	-	0.27 (Corrected 0.27)	

DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1954.</u>
<u>All infants per 1,000 Live Births.</u>					
Normanton.....	34.6	40.26	24.69	37.04	17.30
England & Wales.....	29.8	29.6	27.6	26.80	25.5
<u>Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births.</u>					
Normanton.....	35.7	41.95	24.84	34.48	17.48
<u>Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births.</u>					
Normanton.....	0.00	0.00	0.00	111.11	0.00

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population).

	<u>1954.</u>	<u>1953.</u>
All causes (corrected - 12.35)	Crude - 11.13	9.93
Infective & parasitic diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	0.05	0.21
Tuberculosis Respiratory	0.21	0.16
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.00	0.00
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.21	0.16
Cancer	1.92	1.33
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.54	1.17
Heart and Circulatory	3.99	3.72
Respiratory Diseases	1.60	1.38
Maternal Mortality	0.00	0.05

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - 1954.

	<u>Normanton.</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live & still births).		
Maternal causes, excluding abortion	0.00	0.58
Due to abortion	0.00	0.11
	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.69</u>

Death Rates (per 1,000 Home Population).

All causes (corrected 12.35)	11.13	11.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid.	0.00	0.01
Whooping Cough.	0.00	2.39
Diphtheria.	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis.	0.21	0.18
Influenza.	0.00	0.19
Smallpox.	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis).	0.00	0.04
Pneumonia.	0.37	1.92

LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population).

	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1954.</u>
Live Birth Rate for Normanton	16.5	15.67	17.09	14.34	15.39
Live Birth Rate for England & Wales	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2
Live Birth Rate for the West Riding } Administrative County.)	16.3	15.8	15.4	15.7	15.1

STILL BIRTH RATES (Per 1,000 Home Population).

	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1953.</u>	<u>1954.</u>
Still Birth Rate for Normanton	0.52	0.37	0.47	0.32	0.27
Still Birth Rate for England & Wales	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.36

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE - NEO-NATAL PERIOD.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>

	<u>Normanton.</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
Death Rate of Infants under 4 weeks of age per 1,000 Live Births	17.30	17.7

DEATHS OF INFANTS FROM PREMATUREITY IN NEO-NATAL PERIOD.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	3	1	4

Death Rate of Infants from Prematurity per 1,000 Live Births	-	13.84
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DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>

	<u>Normanton.</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 Live Births	17.30	25.5

DIARRHOEAL DEATH RATES OF INFANTS
UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE
(per 1,000 Live Births.)

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Normanton.</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
1950	0.00	1.9
1951	6.71	1.4
1952	0.00	1.1
1953	3.70	1.1
1954	0.00	0.8

DEATHS

<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
113	96	209

CAUSES OF DEATH (FIGURES TAKEN FROM REGISTRAR GENERAL'S TABLES.)

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory.	4	-	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease.	-	-	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections.	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic disease.	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	3	3	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	7	-	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	8	10	18
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	-	-	-
Diabetes.	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	15	14	29
Coronary disease, angina.	22	15	37
Hypertension with heart disease.	2	2	4
Other heart disease.	13	16	29
Other circulatory disease.	4	1	5
Influenza.	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	4	7
Bronchitis.	11	10	21
Carried forward:	92	82	174

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Brought forward:	92	82	174
Other diseases of respiratory system.	-	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	1	2	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis.	3	1	4
Hyperplasia of prostate.	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-
Congenital malformations.	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	9	7	16
Motor vehicle accidents.	1	-	1
All other accidents.	4	1	5
Suicide.	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-
TOTAL:	<u>113</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>209</u>

VITAL STATISTICS.

In Normanton the death rates for accidents and suicide in 1953 was .21 per thousand of the population and in 1954, .32. This wanton loss of human life, though far from equalling the present Cancer death rate (1.92 in 1954) is yet appreciably higher than the Tuberculosis death rate (0.21 in 1954), and in spite of all attempts to stimulate measures to alleviate the position, still continues on the high side. In the report issued by the Registrar General for 1950, this matter was specifically dealt with and a detailed analysis revealed that out of a total of 15,869 deaths due to accident or suicide, 24% of them resulted from road accidents, 24% from suicide and 22% from deaths due to falls, etc. This analysis also shows that deaths from all three causes account in all for the loss of 320,013 expected years of life, many of which could be used in useful production in the interests of the community at large.

It has for many years now been a recognised fact that the death rate for the "Industrial North" compares unfavourably with that for the east and south of the country and reference to the corrected death rate for Normanton for the year 1954 shows that we are almost 1.1 per 1,000 higher than the national average. This fact has been explained as being the result of differences in the constitution or the congested urbanized nature of the community, but it is much more likely to be due to differences involving our industrial or social environment, whilst climatic or hereditary influences cannot be ruled out. It may very well happen that in the final

evaluation of the problem that dietetic influences will be found to play no small part. In a mining area like Normanton, there is usually a higher mortality, especially among the hewers and setters of coal, and this is a matter which in future will have to be kept under close scrutiny. In addition to the higher general death rate there is also the fact that the infant death rate in this part of the country tends to be above the national average. This is a point I have commented on in previous annual reports. Here again, whilst we cannot be dogmatic as regards exact causes, there can be little doubt that greater crowding together of the community, lack of fresh air and sunlight, are no doubt predisposing factors. In this latter connection it is heartening to note we have already embarked on a policy which is providing better housing conditions for our people, and it is to be hoped that before long means will be found to abate that other blot on our community life - atmospheric pollution. The pall of smoke which is not infrequently seen over our town acts as a filter, filtering out the health-giving rays which are so necessary to the community, especially young children.

The following data have been reproduced as a matter of interest from the statistical review of the Registrar General for England and Wales for the year 1950 and shows broadly how the chief causes of death have altered over the last 50 years.

Infants.

In infants immaturity, pneumonia, and other post-natal conditions now shown as birth injury or congenital malformation but formerly included under atrophy and debility or convulsions, still predominate; diarrhoea, once a severe scourge, is however no longer among the first five causes.

1 - 14 years.

Accidents and injuries predominate, especially in boys, and scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria have ceased to be important causes of death. Of infections appearing as principal causes of death, only tuberculosis and pneumonia remain as reminders of preventive work not yet completed; but mention must be made here of poliomyelitis which caused 269 deaths in this age group in 1950, 152 of boys and 117 of girls. So much have other diseases retreated that cancer, not normally considered a serious risk to children, is now left in the field as a principal cause of death.

15 - 44 years.

At ages 15 - 44 the most dramatic feature has been the decline in the mortality from tuberculosis which, for a hundred years or more has been overwhelmingly the chief destroyer of young adult life, now takes second place to accidents and injuries among the principal causes for men, and in women is challenged for the lead by cancer. At the younger adult ages heart disease and cancer begin to dominate the scene. Maternal mortality has declined to a very low level but so have other causes of death in young women, and despite everything that can be done by obstetric medicine and surgery, diseases of pregnancy and childbirth still find mention in the list.

45 - 64.

At ages 45 - 64, tuberculosis mortality has declined even further, relative to that of other causes, than in the preceding age group; cancer and the degenerative

causes, heart disease and bronchitis, have undisputed predominance. It will be seen too that the patterns are distinctly different for the two sexes; thus there is a much higher death rate from heart disease in men, and only in men do bronchitis or tuberculosis appear in the list of principal causes of death.

65 plus.

In the oldest age group, naturally, the diseases of "old age" have always been the leading causes of death, though death certification has progressively become more specific. Fewer deaths, therefore, are now attributed simply to "old age" and an increasing proportion of the certificates have mention of one or other of the degenerative processes of ageing.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications 18	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	9	6	1	2	4	-	-	-
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 65	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

Comparison between numbers
on Tuberculosis Register in
1953 and 1954.

	<u>1953.</u>			<u>1954.</u>		
	Non-			Non-		
	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
(a) Number of cases on Register 1st January.	88	19	107	93	23	116
(b) New cases notified during the year.	15	7	22	15	3	18
(c) Restored to Register.	-	-	-	3	-	3
(d) TOTALS.	103	26	129	111	26	137
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year.	10	3	13	29	2	37
(f) Number of cases left on Register at the end of the year.	93	23	116	82	18	100

DATA CONCERNING TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION SCHEMES OPERATING IN NORMINTON.

The elimination of tuberculosis calls for close scrutiny of:-

- (1) Individuals already suffering from tuberculosis.
- (2) Contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.
- (3) General measures to discover the existence of tuberculosis in the community.
- (4) Supervision of the milk production to ensure a supply free of tuberculosis infection.

This involves a splitting up of the work done by the various partners concerned in operating the National Health Service Scheme and for administrative purposes they are divided up under the headings of:-

1. Direct Services as are provided by the District Authority or the County Council,
2. Services provided by joint arrangement between the Hospital Board and the County Council, and finally,
3. Those services which are separate but nevertheless distinct entities of the same subject not governed by this Act.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY DISTRICT AUTHORITY OR THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

HOUSING.

Environmental conditions which lead to overcrowding and poor housing, lack of sunlight and of through ventilation, and a deficiency of fresh air, are vital contributory factors in the spread of tuberculosis, and since the war the Normanton Housing Committee, fully aware of the ravages caused by tuberculosis between the two wars (and before), has made strenuous efforts in their building programme to help to re-house tuberculous persons where such conditions exist. This service comes directly under the control of the Local Authority but the selection of the appropriate types of case in need of such help calls for close liaison between the Chest Physician, the Tuberculosis Health Visitor and the local Medical Officer of Health. During the year 1954, 2 such families were re-housed in Normanton.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Owing to the elaborate measures now being taken to render our milk safe by means of pasteurisation and to segregate even the early cases of tuberculosis, it has been found that we are tending more and more to create a population of children who, when they leave school, have not yet come into actual contact with active tuberculosis and may therefore be susceptible to the disease. In view of the fact that there are chronically infected carriers harbouring tuberculosis in the community, it would be highly dangerous to allow such children to leave school and enter industry in this susceptible state, and a scheme was recently started in Normanton following the pattern of the concentrated Diphtheria school immunisation campaigns carried out since the 1940's. Children in the 13 - 14 age group are given the opportunity of being tested by means of the tuberculin test to show if they are susceptible and if so are then offered protection by means of the B.C.G. vaccine. This scheme was begun in October 1954 and the table below shows the result of this work:-

No. of 13 year old children on register at beginning of year	368
No. offered tuberculin testing & vaccination if necessary	182
No. of acceptances	95
No. tested	86
No. positive	29
No. Negative	45
No. not ascertained	<u>12</u> <u>86</u>
No. Vaccinated	45

All children vaccinated gave positive reaction, i.e. test of immunity on re-test.

For comparative purposes I give below figures in relation to other parts of the country showing the percentage of positive reactors:-

Normanton	-	39%
Leeds	-	35%
Birmingham	-	25%
Nottingham	-	21%
London	-	15%

Tuberculosis Health Visiting.

This is a front line service of vital importance in the prevention of tuberculosis and in Normanton is carried out by a full-time Tuberculosis Health Visitor. She interests herself in the environmental conditions of households where a tuberculosis exists, observes nutritional standards, gains first-hand knowledge of emergency needs arising in the household, and checks up all possible sources of infection. Not least of her functions is to offer help and advice to patients and relatives alike concerning the services available, whether given by the Local Authority, Local Health Authority, National Assistance or the Tuberculosis Care and After Care Committee. She emphasises the necessity for infected persons to sleep alone and gives advice regarding the disposal of infected articles and materials such as handkerchiefs and sputa. As a matter of interest it may be mentioned that some months ago there was introduced for general use in this Division a new type of disinfectant, bacteriologically much more effective against tuberculosis than some of the older disinfectants used, for the disinfection of infected sputa.

Nourishment.

Provision is made by the County Council to supply supplementary nourishment, such as milk to notified domiciliary bed cases of tuberculosis, and during 1954, 51 Normanton cases of tuberculosis were in receipt of one or two pints of free milk daily.

Home Nursing.

Extensive use is made of the home nursing service in the domiciliary treatment of tuberculosis. Known formerly as Queen's Nurses, they have kept themselves abreast of modern methods of treatment and nursing as applied to such patients and work in close conjunction with the general medical services. During the year these nurses carried out the home treatment of 32 cases of tuberculosis, totalling in all 457 visits.

Home Help Service.

Provision is made by the County Council to make available the services of a Home Help in households where, because of physical disability, it is impossible to carry out the household duties. It is an unfortunate fact, however, that Home Helps generally are unwilling in this area to be recruited for this particular phase of the service, and consequently no little difficulty is experienced in fulfilling the demands put upon it. In spite of this, however, it was found possible to assist 1 active case of tuberculosis by means of this service during the year.

Diversional Therapy.

Owing to the protracted length of time required in the physical treatment of tuberculosis, it is being realised more and more that diversional therapy methods

such as basket making, leather work, rug making etc. must be adopted to keep the mind active. It is hoped in the near future to have operating in Normanton such a scheme whereby house-bound cases of tuberculosis will be provided with this form of therapy, supervised by a suitably qualified person. Members will recall that in July 1952 authority was given by this Council to carry out the disinfection of such articles manufactured by tuberculous persons.

JOINT SERVICES BETWEEN THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AND THE HOSPITAL BOARD.

Tracing the source of infection.

The discovery of a case of tuberculosis in a family immediately renders every member of that family suspect until a searching examination carried out by the Chest Physician has shown that they are free of infection. Children, adolescents and young adults especially require a period of supervision and they and other contacts, if tuberculin negative, should be given B.C.G. vaccination in this case by the Chest Physician. The work of supervising these suspects and making arrangements for their visit to the Chest Clinic falls on the Tuberculosis Health Visitor who, in addition, is responsible for their care during all domiciliary phases of the disease. During the year 1954, following the notification of 21 new cases of tuberculosis, the Tuberculosis Health Visitor was responsible for ensuring the attendance at the Chest Clinic of 37 contacts, none of whom luckily however was found to have become infected with tuberculosis but in the interests of safety it was found necessary to B.C.G. 13 of these.

Miniature Mass Radiography Service.

Owing to the complex nature of pulmonary tuberculosis and the insidiousness of its onset, it is possible for members of the general public to have become infected with tuberculosis and yet be unaware of the fact, and for them periodical surveys made by the Miniature Mass Radiography Unit have been devised. The planning of these surveys calls for a very close liaison between the Miniature Mass Radiography Unit and the local Medical Officer of Health who, owing to his detailed knowledge of local conditions and industries existing within his district, can direct the efforts of the Unit along the most fruitful lines. Visits are paid to Normanton by the Unit every two years, but in view of the highly industrialised nature of the area as well as its location, it would be desirable to have more frequent and longer visits from the Unit.

Tuberculosis After Care Committee.

In spite of the good work which is being done by the various social services, it is a fact that they can only cover the basic needs of tuberculosis patients and their families, and to make provision for emergency incidentals there exists and has existed for many years now in Normanton a voluntary Tuberculosis After Care Committee supplied with funds provided by voluntary efforts and further assisted by a grant of £20 by the County Council. Thirteen cases during 1954 were assisted by this Committee and a bulk supply of Virol and Ovaltine was purchased for distribution to patients. The total expended by the Committee amounted to just under £60.

OTHER SERVICES.

Bovine T.B.

This variety of tuberculosis is transmitted almost solely by means of infected cows milk, and since it constitutes such a large part of the diet of infants and children up to school leaving age, it is essential that it be made germ free before distribution. The extent of the problem may be gauged from the fact that approximately 2,000 deaths occur each year in England and Wales from non-pulmonary tuberculosis contracted through the consumption of raw milk. In addition there is much crippling, physical disability, and ill-health amongst children from the same cause and at least 4,000 fresh cases occur each year. The amount of unnecessary suffering and misery which bovine tuberculosis leaves in its wake in the shape of bone and joint disease has been told too often in the orthopaedic wards of general hospitals to require repeating here. The problem is being tackled realistically by the national long term policy which aims at the eventual creation of attested tubercle free herds of cattle throughout the country and the short term one which endeavours to ensure that milk coming from unattested herds is efficiently pasteurised. The scheme for attested herds was begun with the T.B. (Attested Herds) Scheme 1935 and by 1952 in the West Riding Area 28% of the cattle belonged to attested herds. This work comes under the jurisdiction of the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The milk consumed in Normanton is practically 97% pasteurised, the remaining 3% coming from 2 attested herds.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1954, IN AGE GROUPS.

Notified Diseases.	Under 1 yr.						25 & over	No age	Total	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
	1 yr.	1 - 3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25					
Measles	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Whooping Cough	6	14	26	11	-	-	-	-	57	4	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	2	7	16	3	-	-	-	28	14	-
Polionyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notified Diseases	0-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65 & over	No age	Total	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-
Pneumonia	2	3	15	14	6	-	40	-	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	3	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

PARATYPHOID FEVER (ENTERIC FEVER).

On the 30th April it came to my notice that a child residing outside the Normanton area had been stricken with Enteric Fever. Because of the vague nature of the symptoms the child had had to be removed to hospital before a final diagnosis could be arrived at. Then on the Monday following, that is May 3rd, I received a notification from hospital concerning a Normanton child aged 3 years who was suffering from enteric fever and again this diagnosis was only arrived at after the child had been in hospital for observation purposes. Local investigations were immediately instituted and carried out by the Sanitary Inspector acting in conjunction with me and during a period of nine days, six individuals were found and isolated by reason of Enteric Fever, four of whom came from the Normanton area, and two from outside districts. Of the four who came from the Normanton area, three were actual clinical cases of the disease and the fourth was carrier of the disease apparently suffering from no symptoms whatsoever. Further investigations carried out in conjunction with the Medical Research Council bacteriological Laboratory at Wakefield showed that there was a concurrent infection of the same nature in certain of the sewers.

The notification of a case of Enteric Fever in a district at once constitutes both a threat and a challenge to the Public Health Department, and immediately sets the Public Health Authorities the problem, if possible, of discovering and isolating the source of infection. Unluckily it is not always possible to carry out this dictum as conclusively as one would wish and this is especially true where only a few cases occur over a wide geographical area.

Outbreaks of Enteric Fever and Food Poisoning have many things in common as will be seen by a comparison of the Food Poisoning outbreak in Wakefield last year, and emphasises the fact that once again by virtue of the increasing present day tendency for individuals to eat meals in canteens, restaurants etc. our conception of hygienic standards must immediately be raised, and food preparers and handlers must be made to realise the grave responsibility which devolves on them to take certain very necessary precautions, such as those of washing the hands immediately after visiting the toilet and calling in their own Doctor immediately on the onset of abdominal symptoms. Unless and until such a system becomes universal we shall continue to get sporadic outbursts of disease of an enteric nature, and herein to my mind lies one of the main planks which will have to guide our future policy for the furtherance of the interests of preventive medicine.

FOOD POISONING.

I am pleased to be able to report that during the year under review there was not one confirmed case of food poisoning in Normanton.

DIPHTHERIA.

Another year has passed, the fifth in all, in which there has not been one confirmed case of Diphtheria in Normanton. At present 61% of the 0 - 5 population and 90% of the 5 - 15 population are already immunised against the disease. The slight increase in the percentages of the 0 - 5 and 5 - 15 age groups of the population immunised is encouraging and it is hoped that this increase will continue.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

It is pleasing to note that parents are now using to an increasing extent the facilities available to them to protect their children against Whooping Cough. The following table for the 0 - 5 age groups for 1952 - 54 gives evidence of this:-

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Under 6 months.</u>	<u>6 months to 1 yr.</u>	<u>1 - 2 years.</u>	<u>2 - 3 years.</u>	<u>3 - 4 years.</u>	<u>4 - 5 years.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1952 (Commencing 1st April)	2	41	15	6	3	-	67
1953	7	83	35	11	6	-	142
1954	34	113	35	3	8	-	193
	43	237	85	20	17	-	402

SMALLPOX.

The following table shows the vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out since 1950:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Under 1 year.</u>	<u>1 year.</u>	<u>2 - 4 years.</u>	<u>5 - 14 years.</u>	<u>15 years or over.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1950. Vaccinated.	48	1		5	5	59
Re-vaccinated.	-	-	-	-	12	12
1951. Vaccinated.	33	3	2	1	9	48
Re-vaccinated.	-	-	-	1	13	14
1952. Vaccinated.	44	3	3	-	9	59
Re-vaccinated.	-	-	-	1	10	11
1953. Vaccinated.	63	8	19	47	76	213
Re-vaccinated.	-	-	2	19	48	69
1954. Vaccinated.	53	2	6	1	13	75
Re-vaccinated.	-	1	1	3	14	19

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

Supply.

Water is purchased in bulk from Wakefield County Borough, a maximum of 505,000 gallons per day being available. This water is soft in character, having a temporary hardness of 16 parts per million, and a total hardness of 53 parts per million.

Purification.

Purification is carried out at the Wakefield Waterworks and no further local treatment is given.

Consumption.

In 1953 the average daily consumption for the Normanton Urban District was 475,000 gallons per day, of which 372,000 gallons were used for domestic purposes and 103,000 gallons per day industrially. There was a sufficiency of water for all uses.

All houses with the exception of one farmhouse and one farm cottage receive water from the Town's main. No houses are now supplied from communal standpipes.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948-1951.

Removal to Hospital or other suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Once again I am pleased to report that during the year under review there was no necessity to invoke the powers granted under Section 47 of these Acts.

RELAXATION EXERCISES CLINIC.

During 1954 five courses were held. Altogether 38 patients attended the Clinic which is held at the Child Welfare Centre, Park Pavilion, Normanton, and there was a total of 185 attendances compared with 176 during 1953.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

CENTRE.	Days & times of sessions.	No. of sessions during year.	ATTENDANCES				Attending for first time.	
			0 - 1	Average per session.	1 - 5	Average per session.	0 - 1	1 - 5
Altofts.	Wednesdays 2 - 4 p.m.	48	710	14.79	330	6.83	33	-
Normanton Park Pavilion.	Tuesdays & Thursdays 2 - 4 p.m.	99	2142	21.64	653	6.60	166	12
		147	2852	19.40	983	6.69	199	12

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

<u>Centre.</u>	<u>Number of sessions.</u>	<u>Number of attendances.</u>	<u>Average per session.</u>	<u>Number attending for first time.</u>
Park Pavilion, Normanton.	48	186	3.89	30

Details are given below of the proprietary brands of foods etc., and their uses, which were available at cost price to all women attending the clinics.

Bemax)	
Robrex)	
Farex)	
Trufood Cereal)	Weaning Foods.
Robinson's Groats)	
Bovril Beef and)	
Vegetable Weaning Cubes.)	
Scott's Twin Pack)	
Cow & Gate Full Cream)	
Ostermilk No.1.)	
Ostermilk No.2.)	Dried Milk.
Trufood Humanised)	
Trufood Follow-on)	
Colact)	
Lactogol)	
Ambrosia Tablets)	
Fersolate Tablets)	To increase lactation in nursing mothers.
Ovaltine)	
Horlicks)	
Cod Liver Oil & Malt)	
Glucose)	
Maltoline & Iron)	
Parrishes Food)	
Wheat Germ)	
Virol)	
Adexolin Drops)	Baby tonics and Vitamin Concentrates.
Minadex)	
Roboleine)	
Vitamin Concentrate)	
(containing)	
Vitamins A, B1, C, D).)	
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion)	
Cod Liver Oil Pure)	

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

	1953.	1954.
Total number of deliveries - s Midwife.	151	145
Total number of deliveries - as Maternity Nurse.	2	3
Total number of patients ante-natally examined.	231	196
Number of cases delivered under Gas & Air Analgesia.	107	113
Percentage of domiciliary confinements in Normanton where Gas & Air Analgesia was used.	69.93%	76.35%

PREMATURE INFANTS (Babies weighing under
5 lbs. 8 ozs. at birth).

		<u>Died.</u>
Number born at home and nursed at home.	2	2
Number born at home and nursed in hospital.	-	-
Number born and nursed in hospital.	17	2
	<u>19</u>	<u>4</u>

Number of premature still births - 2

Number of premature babies who died
in the neo-natal period, all of whom
died directly as a result of prematurity - 4

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

Sessions were held on Tuesdays and Fridays at the Park Pavilion, Normanton for children up to 15 years of age, and the rate of attendances was twice per week.

The following are the numbers of new cases and attendances in the 0 - 4 and 5 - 15 groups during the year:-

<u>New Cases.</u>		<u>Total Number of Attendances.</u>	
<u>0 - 4.</u>	<u>5 - 15.</u>	<u>0 - 4.</u>	<u>5 - 15.</u>
88	114	1,000	2,814

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The demands made upon this very popular service are continually increasing and in spite of an increase in the establishment of Home Helps during the period under review, great difficulty was experienced in keeping within the authorised establishment.

It is obvious from the figures quoted below, which relate to the year ended 31st December, 1954, that the greater part of this service is being taken up by assisting the aged and infirm, and chronic sick.

<u>Type of case.</u>	<u>No. of cases.</u>	<u>No. of hours.</u>
Maternity	33	2,043
Tuberculosis	1	106
Chronic	113	17,373
Others	12	1,494
	<u>159</u>	<u>21,016</u>

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Number of cases.</u>	<u>Total number of visits.</u>
1953	1,017	14,661
1954	702	12,649
Average case load in Normanton per Home Nurse		- 3,614
Average accepted case load per Home Nurse		- 3,000

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

<u>Number of Schools.</u>	<u>Number of Schools inspected.</u>	
	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
17	15	17
Number of pupils on roll as at <u>31st December, 1954.</u>	<u>Number of children inspected.</u>	
	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
3,553	1,336	1,287

EYE CLINIC.

Number of children examined	-	325
Number of children prescribed spectacles.	-	161
Number referred for operative treatment.	-	-
Number of sessions held.	-	17

MENTAL HEALTH OCCUPATION CENTRE.

This Centre continues to serve the needs of the mentally defective children from Normanton. The activities carried on at the Centre are essentially of a practical nature, the aim being to teach the younger children the foundations of clean social habits and the older children those things which should be of beneficial use in the home. Most of the older girls are now able to engage in darning, mending and plain sewing and in one or two cases have reached quite a high standard. The work carried out by the boys is not so satisfactory as our premises are unsuitable for wood and craft work but considerable progress has been made in the art of making rugs, sea grass stools and cane work. The supervisor and her staff must have put a considerable amount of time and energy into the training of the percussion band, and it is to their credit that the majority of the children can now read the score from coloured charts.

On her visit to the Centre in October, the Board of Control Inspector, Mrs. Milne Redhead expressed herself well satisfied with the work carried out by the staff, with the cleanliness and good condition of the children and with the

clinical facilities available for the children.

One of the highlights of the year was the formation of a Parent-Teachers Association. Although the organisation of such an association had been discussed in previous years, it had always been felt that a venture of this nature would almost inevitably prove a failure, due not so much to a lack of enthusiasm but to the distance many parents would have to travel to attend the meetings. The Association was formed in March, and so groundless have those early fears been that as a result of the tireless efforts of the members, the Association has gone forward from strength to strength. Talks on appropriate subjects were given by speakers well qualified for the purpose and the various activities of the Association, combined with a £20 donation by the Leeds University Ray Day Fund brought their receipts at the end of the year to £181. This money has been put to many useful purposes, including the purchase of a velvet stage curtain, and during the early months of the new year it is proposed to take the children to a Leeds Pantomime. The annual outing in July was again held at Filey and in view of the really fine day which they had, it proved a great success and the behaviour of the children was excellent. This outing was made possible by the generosity of the Mental Health Sub-Committee.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would once more express my appreciation of the co-operation I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and to the Sanitary Inspector, colleagues in other departments, and the staff of my department for their willing assistance throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

J.M. PATERSON
Medical Officer of Health.

The Urban District of Normanton



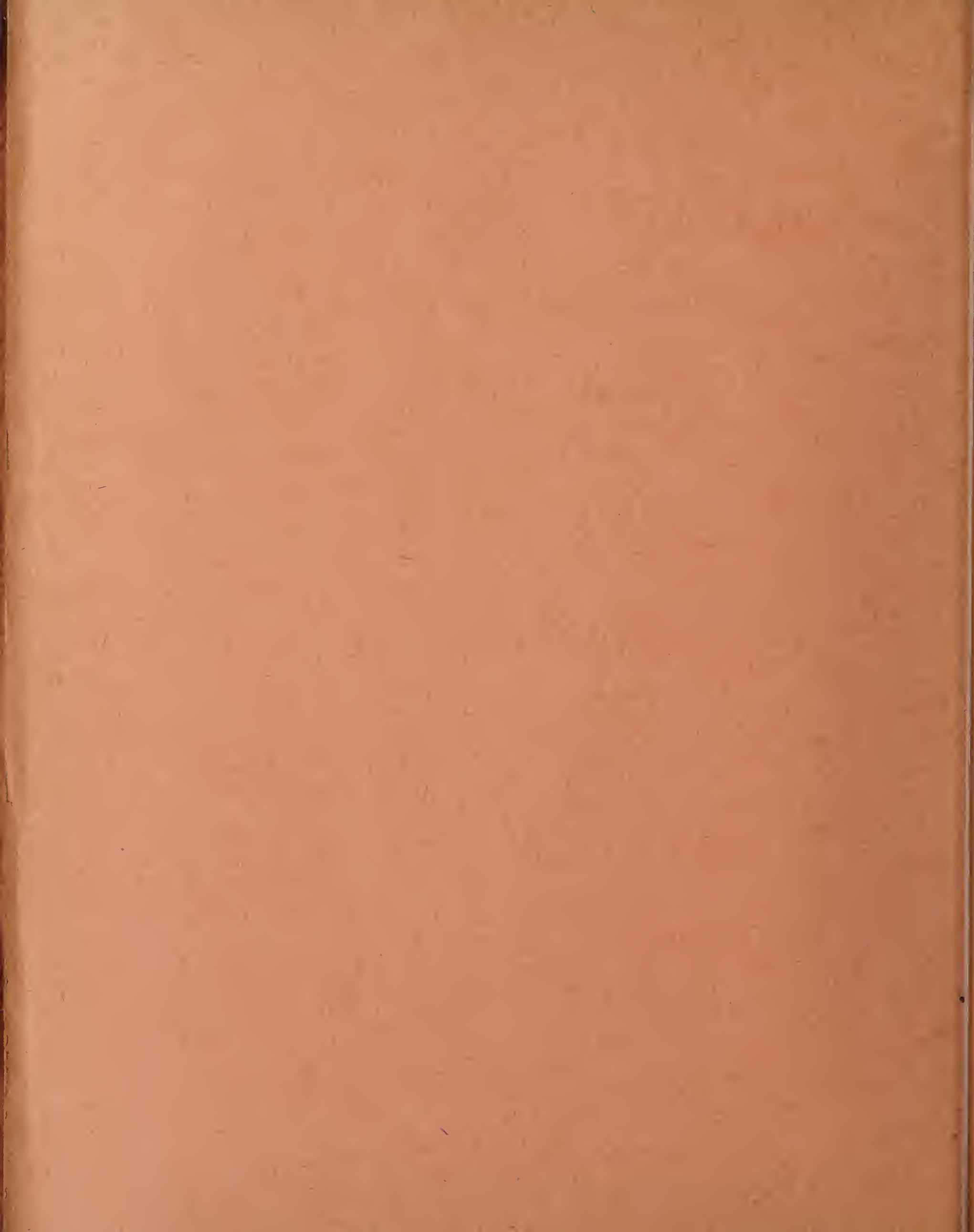
Annual Report

OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the Year 1954.

F. WILSON, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I., A.M. Inst.P.C.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
ON THE WORK OF HIS DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1954.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Urban District Council of Normanton.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report on the Sanitary and Cleansing Services for the year 1954. The Report on Sanitary Administration covers the year ending 31st December, 1954 whilst the Cleansing Section is for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1955.

1954 was a somewhat hectic year with the return of private slaughtering and the private slaughterhouse, and **also** the declared policy of the government to recommence slum clearance. With this in mind I decided that a housing survey should be carried out but this unfortunately had not been completed by the end of the year owing to pressure of work although some 2,500 inspections had been made in this connection.

In Normanton the ceaseless and continual streams of complaints endorse the necessity for the bad houses to be pulled down as soon as possible.

The price of waste paper remained at its minimum previous level of £6 10s 0d. per ton until the latter part of the year when the market was easier and demand again began to catch up with supply with consequent increased prices. Increased wages for workmen again added to the costs of refuse collection and disposal.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

A considerable proportion of the work of my Department is still devoted to the elimination of nuisances, sanitary defects, and housing repairs generally.

The following is a summary of the work in this connection:-

Total number of Nuisance Inspections made.....	1102
Total number of Inspections made.....	3802
Total number of houses inspected	
under Public Health and Housing Acts.....	698
Total number of Informal Notices served.....	508
Total number of Statutory Notices Served Public Health Act....	346

These were split up as follows:-

Section 39 Notices.....	63
Section 45 Notices.....	106
Section 75 Notices.....	49
Section 93 Notices.....	128

Total	346
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Section 93 Final Notices.....	57
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Nuisances outstanding end of 1953.....	50
Nuisances found 1954.....	902

Total needing abatement.....	952
Abated during 1954.....	896

Outstanding end of 1954.....	56
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Notices served under Section 9 of the Housing Act 1936.....	Nil
Notices under Section 9 complied with by the Local	
Authority in default of owners.....	Nil

In addition the Council carried out work in default to 10 premises in respect of which notices had been served under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Clearance Areas.....	Nil
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DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS.

Number of representations etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation.....	5
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	5
Number of houses actually demolished.....	2
Number of persons displaced.....	3
Number of Closing Orders made.....	Nil.

REPAIRS.

Informal Action.

Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit during the period as a result of informal action by the Local Authority under the Public Health or Housing Acts.....504

Action Under Statutory Powers.

Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices. (a) by owners.....335
(b) by local authority in default of owners..10

Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices (Sections 9,10,11, & 16 Housing Act, 1936.....Nil

The following is the list of work carried out during the year as a result of notices served:-

Roofs repaired:.....	108
Chimney stacks repaired or re-built:.....	7
Chimney pots replaced:.....	15
Flashings to chimney repaired or renewed:.....	1
Chimney flues repaired or re-constructed:.....	14
Eavesgutters cleared, repaired or renewed:.....	72
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed:.....	35
Gratings provided to gullies:.....	1
Dampness on walls remedied:.....	50
House walls repaired or re-built:.....	13
Skylights repaired or renewed:.....	Nil
Ventilation bricks provided to walls:.....	3
Door frames repaired or renewed:.....	1
Weatherbars provided or repaired:.....	2

Door steps renewed:.....	4
Windows repaired rehung or replaced:.....	127
Window heads repaired or renewed:.....	1
Kitchen ranges repaired or renewed:.....	38
Ovens repaired or renewed:.....	28
Sitting room firegrates repaired or renewed:.....	9
Bedroom firegrates repaired or renewed:.....	Nil
Defective chimneys or flues repaired or renewed:.....	26
Firebacks repaired or renewed:.....	25
Setpots repaired or renewed:.....	13
Ventilated food stores provided:.....	1
Plasterwork of walls and ceilings repaired or renewed:.....	81
Floors repaired or renewed:.....	28
Wash-hand basins renewed:.....	1
Sinks renewed or re-fixed:.....	19
Broken and defective sink waste pipes renewed:.....	17
Staircases re-constructed or repaired:.....	Nil
Dustbins renewed:.....	118
Coal-store roofs repaired:.....	1
Coal-store doors repaired:.....	5
Coal-store walls repaired:.....	3
Cellar grates renewed:.....	1
A sufficient supply of water provided to dwelling houses:.....	17
New taps provided:.....	5
W.C. roofs repaired:.....	12
W.C. doors repaired or renewed:.....	5
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed:.....	27
W.C. pedestal basins renewed:.....	20
W.C. seats repaired or renewed:.....	3
W.C. walls repaired or re-built:.....	8
Defective connections between W.C. basin and flushpipe repaired:.....	12
No. of premises provided with adequate sanitary accommodation for	
Public use:.....	5
Burst W.C. pipes repaired or renewed:.....	172
Stopped W.C. drains cleared and repaired:.....	8
Defective W.C. drains repaired or re-laid:.....	2
Defective surface water drains cleared or repaired:.....	3
Leaking yard drains repaired or renewed:.....	1
Drainage systems overhauled and re-laid:.....	14
Drains cleared:.....	324
Vent shafts repaired or renewed:.....	Nil
Yard surfaces repaired or renewed:.....	4
W.C. soil pipes repaired or renewed:.....	2
Cases of cellar flooding remedied:.....	7
Hopper heads cleared repaired or renewed:.....	1
Manhole covers repaired or renewed:.....	4
Accumulations of offensive refuse removed:.....	5
Dirty and insanitary yards, areas etc. to buildings:.....	Nil
Dirty at insanitary premises cleansed:.....	Nil
Burst water supply pipes repaired or renewed:.....	2
Defective hot water system repaired:.....	1
Nuisance from keeping of animals abated:.....	1
Handrails provided:.....	1
Yard walls repaired or re-built:.....	1

During the year I commenced a housing survey for Normanton so as to classify houses in one of the following categories.

- (a) Houses which should be demolished either as individual unfit houses or by inclusion in Clearance Areas or Re-development Areas.
- (b) Houses in need of structural alteration.
- (c) Houses in need of structural alteration and repair.
- (d) Houses in need of repair.
- (e) Houses fit or with minor defects only.
- (f) House which are suitable for improvement; that is for bringing up to a modern standard of amenities.

This work was done so as to anticipate and be ready for the changes in the law envisaged by "Houses-the next step". Unfortunately however pressure of work, the return to private slaughtering, and so on prevented the completion of the work by the end of the year.

WATER.

The whole of the water supply is obtained in bulk from Wakefield Corporation. It is filtered and chlorinated by the supplying authority, although owing to the uncoated condition of the mains much of the chlorine is dissipated by the time it arrives in Normanton.

The consumption was September 1953 - September 1954.

Altofts	42.762
Normanton	<u>130.169</u>
Total	<u><u>172.931</u></u> thousand gallons

The cost worked out at 1/4d. per 1,000 gallons. The consumption per head of the population was 25 gallons per day.

Two houses in the district are not on a piped supply but are supplied from shallow wells and have to boil their water.

During the year under review regular routine samples for bacteriological and chemical examination were taken.

	No. of samples submitted	No. Satisfactory	No. not Satisfactory
Bacteriological Samples	13	13	-
Chemical Samples	6	6	-
Totals:	19	19	-

Chlorination is carried out where ever possible after repairs, alterations or temporary shut down. As a matter of fact Wallace and Tiernan chemical reagent feeders are in use for this purpose. A considerable number of ball type hydrants have been replaced by valve type hydrants,

WATER SUPPLY - PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Routine samples of water in the Bathing Pool of the Public Swimming Baths, High Street were submitted during the six months the bath was open (April 11th - September 20th, 1954). The details of these are as follows:-

	Bacteriological Samples		Chemical Samples	
	No. Obtained	No. Satisfactory	No. Obtained	No. Satisfactory
April	2	2	-	-
May	2	2	-	-
June	2	2	1	1
July	2	2	1	1
August	2	2	-	-
Totals	10	10	2	2

A Wallace and Tiernan Breakpoint Chlorination Plant is installed and the bath was well conducted at all times. The water in the baths is changed twice during the season to prevent an excessive accumulation of albuminoid ammonia which would indicate unoxidised urea.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

13 additional water closets were provided during 1954 to existing properties. There were 5646 habitable houses at the end of the year having the following sanitary accommodation:-

Water Closets.....	6109
Waste Water Closets.....	17
Chemical Closets.....	18
Privy Middens.....	6
Total No. of closets in District	6150
Percentage of closets on the water carriage system.....	99.8

All chemical ~~chemical~~ closets, and privy middens which can be converted to water closets have been dealt with. The Council empty all chemical closets without charge.

Cesspools are emptied by the Karrier "Yorkshire" combined gully and cesspool emptying machine. This has proved to be excellent.

DRAINAGE.

I am responsible for testing all drains in the District to both new and old properties.

289 inspections were made during the year in connection with drainage. The smoke, colour and water tests were used in different instances.

The sewer was extended during the year to Illingworth Avenue (private enterprise houses). The sewer to Site 24a new Council houses had already been extended the previous year.

40 houses are not connected to the sewer because no sewers are available.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are carried out in the district:-

Tripe Boiler.....1

23 inspections were made to these premises during the year. These are on the small side and consist of only one room. However, allowing for this latter factor, the business is fairly well conducted.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

During the year there were 2 caravans in the district and 5 inspections were made in connection with these.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 & 1948

The following inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspector:-

	No. in register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-Power Factories	24	8	-	-
Power Factories	50	17	3	-
TOTAL	74	25	3	-

The following improvements were carried out to Factory Premises during the year:-

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness	2	2
Unreasonable temperature	-	-
Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences	1	1
Unsuitable or defective Sanitary Conveniences	2	2
Sanitary Conveniences not separate for sexes	-	-
Other offences against the Acts	-	-
Totals	5	5

There was one outworker engaged in the making etc., of wearing apparel. These premises were satisfactory.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

The work is carried out by the Part-Time Rodent Operator and the table on the next page gives details of types of infestations dealt with. The figures shown are for the 12 months ending on the 31st March, 1955.

	Local Authority	Dwelling House	Agricultural	All others including business premises	Total
Total No. of properties in the District	9	5696	19	318	6023
No. of properties inspected					
(a) <u>Notification</u>	4	57	-	10	71
(b) <u>Survey</u>	5	20	10	15	40
(c) <u>Otherwise</u>	-	10	-	52	62
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested with rats.	Major 1 Minor -	- 45	- -	- 5	1 50
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested with mice.	Major - Minor 3	- 12	- -	2 3	2 18
No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	4	57	-	10	71
Notices served under Section 4.					
1. <u>Treatment</u>	-	-	-	-	-
2. <u>Structural Work</u>					
<u>Proofing</u>	1	-	-	2	3
Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases where default action was taken by the Local Authority Section 4.	-	-	-	-	-
No. of block control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

Two of the staff was already trained in the Ministry Rodent Control Methods and towards the end of the year one of these attended a refresher course. Maintenance treatment of the sewers was again carried out and showed very few takes. The keeping of animals on allotments are the main source of infestation.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

12 "timed $\frac{1}{2}$ hour" observations were taken during 1954.

One case of excessive black smoke emission was found and verbal and written notice was given and representations were made by the Council to the nationalised industry concerned. The boilers of the chimney of the colliery concerned are shortly to be done away with and electricity provided for working the cages etc.

I should like to stress, however, that the difficulties in this direction in Normanton arise primarily from the fact that large quantities of inferior grade fuels are consumed in domestic grates in the form of "miners coal". Most of these grates are of the old fashioned type with an average efficiency of 5%.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

MILK SUPPLY

The majority of the milk sold in Normanton is bottled Pasteurised Milk and bottled T.T. Pasteurised Milk from a large combine, and from two Co-operative Societies in neighbouring districts. There are also two sources of supply of Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Number of Milk Retailers (including shops) - 75

Samples of milk were taken by the Senior Sanitary Inspector as follows:-

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised Milk Phosphatase Test	7	-
T.T. Pasteurised Milk	5	-
Sterilised	11	-
Tuberculin Tested	3	-
Biological Tests for Tuberculosis	-	-
Ordinary Milk	-	-

44 visits were made to licensed premises during the year.

Samples taken by Officers of the West Riding County Council within the area

	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>
Milk	-	35
Drugs	-	-
Other Foods	-	22

The number of licences in force are as follows:-

Dealers Licences

(a) Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised.....	17
(b) Tuberculin Tested.....	3
(c) Pasteurised.....	16
(d) Sterilised.....	57

Supplementary Licences

(a) Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised.....	3
(b) Tuberculin Tested.....	Nil
(c) Pasteurised.....	3
(d) Sterilised.....	4
(e) Accredited Producers Licences.....	Nil
(f) No. of Raw Milk (Undesignated) Dealers.....	Nil

In connection with milk supplies we in Normanton are marching in front of the modern trend, which is to ensure that all milk is either pasteurised or designated milk.

Unfortunately the two local pasteurising plants previously in use closed down some time ago and pasteurised milk was now being received instead from outside the district. This means that the large number of samples for biological examination of raw milk previously taken at the dairies cannot now be obtained.

ICE CREAM

49 premises are registered under the provisions of Section 14, of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, 46 of these being retailers and 3 being producer-retailers. A total of 62 inspections were made to registered premises during the year. Of these 42 visits were made to retailers premises and the rest to producer-retailers premises.

The details of the bacteriological samples taken were as follows:-

Grade 1.....	19
Grade 2.....	2
Grade 3.....	-
Grade 4.....	3

In addition 2 bacteriological samples were taken, one of which was found to contain *Staphylococcus aureus* which was traced back to an employee, who was subsequently excluded from work. All ice cream at that time in stock at the manufacturers premises was voluntarily surrendered to me for disposal so as not to be used for human food.

MEAT INSPECTION

Until decontrol there was one Government Controlled Slaughterhouse in the district which was small for the work it had to do, particularly in the period of peak kill from August to December. A new Public Abattoir or some large central slaughterhouse adequate for the needs of the district, would have been an ideal arrangement for Normanton.

Unfortunately, however the Government decided to get out of the meat job somewhat hurriedly and local authorities including Normanton had to make the best arrangements possible in the circumstances.

The Council was first of all interested in taking over one slaughterhouse, the one previously used by the Ministry of Food, as a Public Abattoir but the local butchers could not volunteer any reliable information as to what the kill would be, and from the figures obtainable it appeared that the Council would have to operate at a considerable economic loss. The Council therefore decided to licence 3 private slaughterhouses, the one originally used by the Ministry of Food being immediately satisfactory and the other two both requiring considerable works to be carried out. The remaining 6 Private Slaughterhouses were unfit on public health grounds and could not be made fit.

In the case of these two slaughterhouses temporary licences were issued conditional upon the works specified being carried out.

Particulars of animals slaughtered and examined during the year are as shown in the following table:-

MINISTRY OF FOOD ABATTOIR.

Month	Cows	Bovines other than Cows	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
<u>January</u>	9	47	242	120	1	419
<u>February</u>	13	36	260	158	-	467
<u>March</u>	12	55	128	282	-	477
<u>April</u>	5	54	263	152	1	474
<u>May</u>	8	105	220	227	-	560
<u>June</u>	23	43	303	136	1	506
Totals	70	340	1416	1075	3	2903

THE THREE PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Month	Cows	Bovines other than Cows	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
<u>July</u>	37	139	405	44	-	625
<u>August</u>	33	110	466	77	-	686
<u>September</u>	35	122	534	146	1	838
<u>October</u>	46	179	715	264	19	1223
<u>November</u>	50	145	495	233	4	927
<u>December</u>	39	108	384	505	1	1037
Totals	240	803	2999	1269	25	5336
Totals for the year	310	1143	4415	1344	28	8239

DETAILS OF DISEASED ORGANS AND CARCASSES CONDEMNED

<u>Beef</u>	Ministry of Food Abattoir	Private Slaughterhouses
Bovine carcasses and all viscera.....	2	4
Heads and Tongues.....	34	43
Lungs.....	68	126
Hearts.....	2	3
Skirts.....	-	2
Livers.....	83	64
Part Livers.....	76	30
Stomachs.....	1	-
Intestines.....	7	25
Kidneys.....	-	6
Udders.....	6	17
Spleens.....	2	8
Forequarters.....	-	3
Hindquarters.....	2	-
Frozen Beef.....	-	-
 <u>Pigs</u>		
Pig carcasses and organs.....	1	1
Heads.....	30	30
Lungs.....	18	19
Livers.....	19	19
Hearts.....	19	14
Stomach and Intestines.....	7	10
Kidneys.....	1	1
Pork Trimmings.....	2	4
 <u>Sheep</u>		
Lungs.....	-	32
Hearts.....	-	-
Livers.....	-	10
Plucks.....	18	5
Complete carcass and organs.....	-	1
Total weight of Beef condemned.....	1214 lbs.	2403 lbs.
Total weight of Beef offal condemned	3598 lbs.	5338 lbs.
Total weight of pig carcass meat condemned.....	116 lbs.	176 lbs.
Total weight of pork offal condemned	321 lbs.	581 lbs.
Total weight of mutton condemned....	11 lbs.	38 lbs.
Total weight of sheep offal condemned	73 lbs.	120 lbs.
Total weight of frozen beef condemned	-	-
	5333	8656
	8656	
Total condemned	13989 lbs.	

Private pigs inspected..... 17

AMOUNT OF MEAT CONDEMNED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Meat.....1059 lbs.
 Offal.....5435 lbs.
 6494 lbs.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cows	Bovines not Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
No's. slaughtered	310	1143	28	8239	2344
No's. inspected	310	1143	28	8239	2344
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	1	1	1	2
Carcases in which some part or organ is condemned	85	227	3	69	32
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	28.39%	19.95%	14.29%	0.85%	1.48%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	2	-	-	-
Carcases in which some part or organ was condemned	85	127	-	-	54
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	27.42%	11.29%	-	-	2.30%

The return to private slaughtering resulted in a considerable increase in the amount of meat being killed in Normanton. The number of animals killed during the previous year were:-

134 Cows 711 Bovines not Cows 68 Calves 3436 Sheep and lambs
1113 Pigs

As can be seen this is considerably below the kill for the current year and of course the increase is much more than it appears at first sight, since the increased kill was only for six months of the year, that is the last six months after decontrol.

During the first six months 147 visits were paid to the Ministry of Food Abattoir for meat inspection purposes. During the last six months 578 visits were paid to the 3 private slaughterhouses.

This however is not the whole picture which can only be appreciated when it is considered that there are three slaughterhouses in the last six months as against one previously and the fact that these three slaughterhouses are scattered does make work.

Altogether however the changeover has been fairly smooth and thanks to the public spiritedness of the members of the Council and the efforts of its officers what could have been a difficult position has been to some extent resolved although the occupiers of two slaughterhouses had not complied with all the required conditions by the end of the year.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT

During the first half of the year condemned meat was disposed of by the Ministry of Food themselves, the new and adequate safeguards previously drafted proving adequate to prevent danger to Public Health.

After decontrol all meat was voluntarily surrendered to the Council who collected it from the slaughterhouses and disposed of it in their lorries to a fellmongering firm in the West Riding and here again the Public Health was adequately safeguarded.

FOOD PREMISES

A total of 725 visits were paid to the slaughterhouses and to the Ministry of Food Abattoir during the year. In addition 79 visits were made to butchers shops.

201 visits were made to other food shops together with 246 visits to food preparing premises.

FOODS OTHER THAN MEAT CONDEMNED

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	oz.
<u>Tinned Meats</u>				
22 tins of Cooked Gammon & Hams and 6 quantities of loose.	2	2	2	-
30 tins of Ox Tongue	1	2	7	8
1 tin of Lamb's Tongue				12
8 tins of Stewed Steak			8	-
2 tins of Stewed Steak & Gravy			2	-
20 tins of Corned Beef		3	-	12
1 quantity of loose				8
3 tins of Corned Beef in cereal			18	-
2 tins of Pork Luncheon Meat				14
1 quantity of loose			2	-
1 tin of Ham Luncheon Meat				8
2 tins of Pressed Beef			8	-
6 tins of Minced Meat Loaf			4	8
1 tin of Jellied Veal			6	-
<u>Tinned Fish</u>				
2 tins of Sardines in oil				10
1 tin of Sardines in Tomato Sauce				5
2 tins of Rock Lobster				13
2 tins of Pilchards			1	-
1 tin of Salmon				7 ³ / ₄
Carried forward	5	3	1	2 ³ / ₄
-2/17-				

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs	ozs.
Brought forward	5	3	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
<u>Tinned Soups</u>				
637 tins of Vegetable Soup	5	2	1	13
<u>Tinned Vegetables</u>				
5 tins of Beans			5	-
6 tins of Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce			5	3
2 tins of Garden Peas			1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 tins of Processed Peas			8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>Tinned Fruit</u>				
18 tins of Plums		1	10	7
131 tins of Tomatoes		5	14	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 tins of Greengages			2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 tins of Peaches			5	10
1 tin of Mandarin Oranges				11
5 tins of Pineapple			5	1
3 tins of Pears			3	10
3 tins of Grapefruit			3	12
11 tins of Grapes			16	6
4 tins of Apricots			7	6
5 tins of Prunes			5	10
<u>Milk Products</u>				
5 portions of Cheese		2	20	12
<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
1 sack of Sago			14	
<u>Raw Meats and Meat Products</u>				
3 Portions of Pork Sausage			6	-
2 Portions of Bacon.		1	2	-
Carried forward	14	3	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Brought forward	14	3	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total	14	3	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

<u>Milk</u>	<u>Total pints equivalent</u>
2 tins of Full Cream Sweetened Milk	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 tins of Skimmed Sweetened Milk	4
24 tins of Evaporated Milk(some by measure others by weight shewn below).	32 $\frac{3}{4}$
	40 $\frac{1}{4}$
Plus "By Weight"	3lbs 13 ozs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

The list of foodshops in the district is as follows:-

Fish & Chip Shops.....	25
Butcher's.....	37
Greengrocer's Retail.....	17
Greengrocer's Wholesale and Stores.....	5
Grocer's.....	62
Mixed Businesses.....	38
Sweets and Tobacco.....	12
Confectioners.....	7
Bakehouses.....	9
Abattoirs (Ministry of Food) until decontrol	1
Slaughterhouses (after decontrol to the end of the year)	3
Snack Bars and Cafes.....	9
Beer Shops.....	1

287 visits were made under the Act and the Clean Food Byelaws as a result of which the following action was taken:-

No. of written informal notices served under the Act and Byelaws made thereunder.....	3
No. of cases in which verbal notice only was given.....	12

The following is a summary of the work carried out as a result of the above action:-

Shop fronts repaired or renewed.....	1
Defective ceilings repaired or renewed.....	1
Defective floors repaired or renewed.....	2
Ventilation provided to shops food-rooms etc.....	1
Hot water supply provided.....	1
Wash-hand basins provided.....	1
Soap and Towels provided to shops, food-rooms etc.....	2
Walls of shops and food-rooms redecorated.....	4
Ceilings of shops and food-rooms redecorated.....	7
Glass show cases provide to shops.....	3
Other action taken to prevent contamination of food.....	4
Notices provide in Sanitary conveniences regarding washing of hands.....	4

No legal action was taken during the year.

The Council agreed to the waging of a clean food campaign, and in this connection within the limited time available owing to the decontrol of meat the Senior Sanitary Inspector and his staff were active. Much more however remains to be done as educational activities in this sphere are slow to come to fruition. Posters, handbills and lectures all have their part but direct contact between the food handler and the Sanitary Inspector during routine inspections is the most satisfactory and successful method in getting results.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

49 visits were made during the year to cases of infectious disease and 38 disinfections were carried out after infectious disease.

47 library and other books were disinfected during the year, in the cabinet for this purpose previously improvised to my own design from an old cupboard.

Bedding was disinfected at the Sanitary and Cleansing Department, Castleford the Bedford Van being used to transport this. What we need in Normanton is a new disinfecting station which would make us independent of another authority who might be reluctant to assist us in the event of a major outbreak of infectious disease, or if they themselves were hard pressed for any reason. A suitable site for such a disinfector would of course, be the baths where steam is already available.

There were no cases of food poisoning during the year.

Following cases of paratyphoid B, sewer swabbing was carried out some 74 visits being made in this connection by the Senior Sanitary Inspector together with representatives from the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield. A carrier of the disease who luckily was not a food handler was traced back to his own house.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

129 visits were made under the above mentioned Act. One notice was served under the provisions of the Act and this was duly complied with.

During the year concerned the Secretary of State decided not to exercise his power to suspend the General Closing Hours of Shops during the Christmas period.

PETROLEUM ACTS

13 premises are licensed to store petroleum and all these have underground tanks.

No notices were served.

PESTOLOGY

137 issues of Gammexane powder were made to householders.

49 disinfestations were carried out to the houses shown, for the following reasons:-

	No. of Houses
Bugs.....	26
Cockroaches.....	15
Wood Beetles.....	2
Silverfish.....	5
Moths.....	1
Total	<u>49</u>

Gammexane smoke generators, and 5% D.D.T. solution were both used in different cases.

In addition to the above the furniture of 1 family removed to a Council House was disinfested for bugs using Hydrogen Cyanide Gas, in a special van, a specialist firm being employed for this purpose. The appropriate Regulations were properly complied with to my satisfaction. The bedding from this family was steam disinfested at Castleford.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL GENERAL POWERS ACT, 1951

16 Hairdressers and Barbers were registered under the above Act at the end of the year, as also were 9 Food Hawkers and 4 Food Hawkers Premises.

The total number of visits made for the purpose of the Act, was 49.

Notices were served under Section 53 of the above Act in respect of 7 premises which had choked drains. In each case the work was carried out within the 48 hours and no further action was necessary.

1 notice was served under Section 35 of the above Act in respect of a house which was in such a state as to be prejudicial to health and the work to this house was carried out in default by the Council.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT AND REGULATIONS 1951.

No. of premises licensed for manufacture or storage for
distribution of such materials.....Nil

No. of premises registered under the Act..... 1

No. of visits made under the Act during the year..... 5

No. of samples taken.....Nil

No cautions were issued and no prosecutions were made.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

2 pet shops are licensed under the above Act, one in respect of birds and goldfish and the other in respect of birds, goldfish and tortoises. 5 visits were made during the year when it was found that the requirements of the Act were being complied with.

DEATH OF PERSON WITHOUT MEANS

The Council had to bury a man who died without means, on the 6th of January, 1954. There were no other suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body. The funeral and burial were carried out with the necessary reverence, the body being interned in Normanton Churchyard in a common grave.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Total No. of houses.....5696

This shows an increase of 43, 30 of these being Council houses and the rest private enterprise houses. 2 house were demolished during the year as a result of action under the Housing Acts.

Reconditioned after mining subsidence.....10

Back to back houses:-

	No.
Normanton.....	203
Altofts.....	95

No. of single back type houses (No through ventilation):-

Normanton.....	49
Altofts.....	12

No. of Council Houses. Traditional type houses.....887

Prefabricated Type Houses.....200

9 applications were received for work of improvement under the Housing Act, 1949 and in 3 cases grants were made to the owners. Too many applicants feel that they should get a grant for ordinary repairs which of course are not works of improvement within the meaning of the Act.

The National Coal Board have continued their practice of providing hot water supply to more of their properties.

No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.....9

No. of persons concerned in such cases.....67

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS

During the year 13 visits were paid to a very dirty house and some three tons of refuse were removed from this house in an attempt to improve the conditions. At the end of the year the matter was still being watched.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

The Council is responsible for all refuse collection and disposal and for the collection and subsequent disposal of salvage.

(1) REFUSE STORAGE

The following are the types of receptacles in use at the end of the year:-

Dustbins.....	6308
Privy Middens.....	6
Pail Closets.....	18

Galvanised dustbins recommended and sold by the department are the $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic ft. B.S.S. bins galvanised after manufacture.

The privy middens and pail closets mentioned above are unfortunately beyond the reach of the sewer.

(2) REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE

The following table gives the numbers and types of receptacles cleansed:-

Dustbins.....	218090
Privy Middens.....	302
Pail Closets.....	930

Collections take place weekly in the summer months and at intervals of 9 or 10 days in the winter months in accordance with good refuse collection practice.

(3) TRANSPORT

4 Karrier Bantam lorries of 7 cubic yard capacity are in use, 3 being in regular use and Karrier No. 4 being the spare vehicle which is used half the week for salvage and some refuse collection and also to help out when a breakdown occurs or at holiday times.

During the year a weeks trial of the S/D 16 cubic yard Fore and Aft tipper was arranged. The vehicle was found to function satisfactorily and the Council decided to purchase one of these vehicles to replace one of the Karriers which was worn out. The vehicle arrived just before the end of the financial year and is at present in service along with the Karrier Bantams. It is hoped that with the larger vehicle it will not be necessary to call on the spare Karrier quite so much as formerly.

(4) STAFF

Drivers.....	4
Ashmen.....	12
Tipman.....	1
Salvage man.....	1

The difficulty of obtaining and maintaining suitable personnel for the Public Cleansing Service of Normanton is a vexing problem. Despite protective clothing, superannuation, sick pay, and Joint Industrial Council Awards the plain fact is that the Service is unattractive, arduous, and generally not comparable with the conditions and pay offered by other industries. Our Salvage Bonus Scheme does help but the position remains far from satisfactory.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The method of refuse disposal is by Controlled Tipping and the number of loads tipped was 3574 split up as follows:-

	No. of loads
Fox Tip.....	868
Snydale Quarry.....	2691
Manor House.....	5
Booths Field.....	10
Total	<u><u>3574</u></u>

As can be seen from the above Fox Tip and Snydale Quarry continued to render yeoman service during the year. St. John's Tip, Wakefield Road was nearly complete and a very large number of loads of soil were tipped on the upper surface of the tip and bulldosed level, but one corner is still to finish off. Snydale Tip proved most useful in view of its more or less central situation but pumping had to be continued during the whole of the year and it will be necessary to continue pumping for a long time to come.

Normanton is a mining district and the tonnage of refuse obtained is in consequence very high.

Although we had no tip fires during the year yet due to the increasing number of all night burning grates, very often the residue was placed in the dustbin in a very hot condition and on many occasions it was necessary to slake the refuse in the dustbin with water before it could be loaded into the lorry so as to prevent ignition of the combustibles, such as paper, in the refuse. This can be a serious matter as it is a potential source of tip fires.

SALVAGE

The materials salvaged are waste paper, bones, string, old iron and other metals, rags, rugs and carpets.

The following are the figures for the financial year showing the amounts of salvageable materials collected and the cash obtained:-

Waste Paper

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June	47	8	2	-	308	5	4
July - September	50	15	3	-	330	2	5
October - December	53	3	1	-	370	16	11
January - March	54	9	-	-	412	13	9
	205	16	2	-	1421	18	5

Rags

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs	£	s.	d.
April - June	1	17	2	3	39	18	7
July - September	1	6	3	25	32	7	4
October - December	1	6	3	-	32	16	1
January - March		10	-	10	13	2	4
	5	1	1	10	118	4	4

Rugs and Carpets

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June	1	13	-	16	7	6	7
July - September	1	14	-	12	10	4	7
October - December	1	6	-	5	7	16	3
January - March		14	2	-	4	7	0
	5	7	3	5	29	14	5

Bones

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June		5	3	-	2	0	3
July - September		19	3	-	5	8	8
October - December		-	-	-	-	-	-
January - March		2	-	-		11	0
	1	7	2	-	7	19	11

String

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June		1	1	5		9	1
July - September		1	3	3		12	5
October - December		2	1	16		16	9
January - March		1	2	7		10	11
		7	-	3	2	9	2

Metal

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June		14	1	-	3	11	3
July - September	2	5	1	10	7	17	0
October - December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
January - March		9	2	-	2	12	3
	3	9	-	10	14	-	6

Hoofs and Horns

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July - September		5	2	-	2	1	3
October - December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
January - March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5	2	-	2	1	3

Condemned Meat

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July - September		9	3	0	7	6	3
October - December		18	1	14	13	15	7
January - March		9	3	14	7	8	1
	1	18	-	-	28	9	11

Condemned Offal

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July - September	1	14	2	-	8	12	6
October - December	3	6	3	14	16	14	5
January - March	2	10	3	-	12	13	9
	7	4	-	14	38	0	8

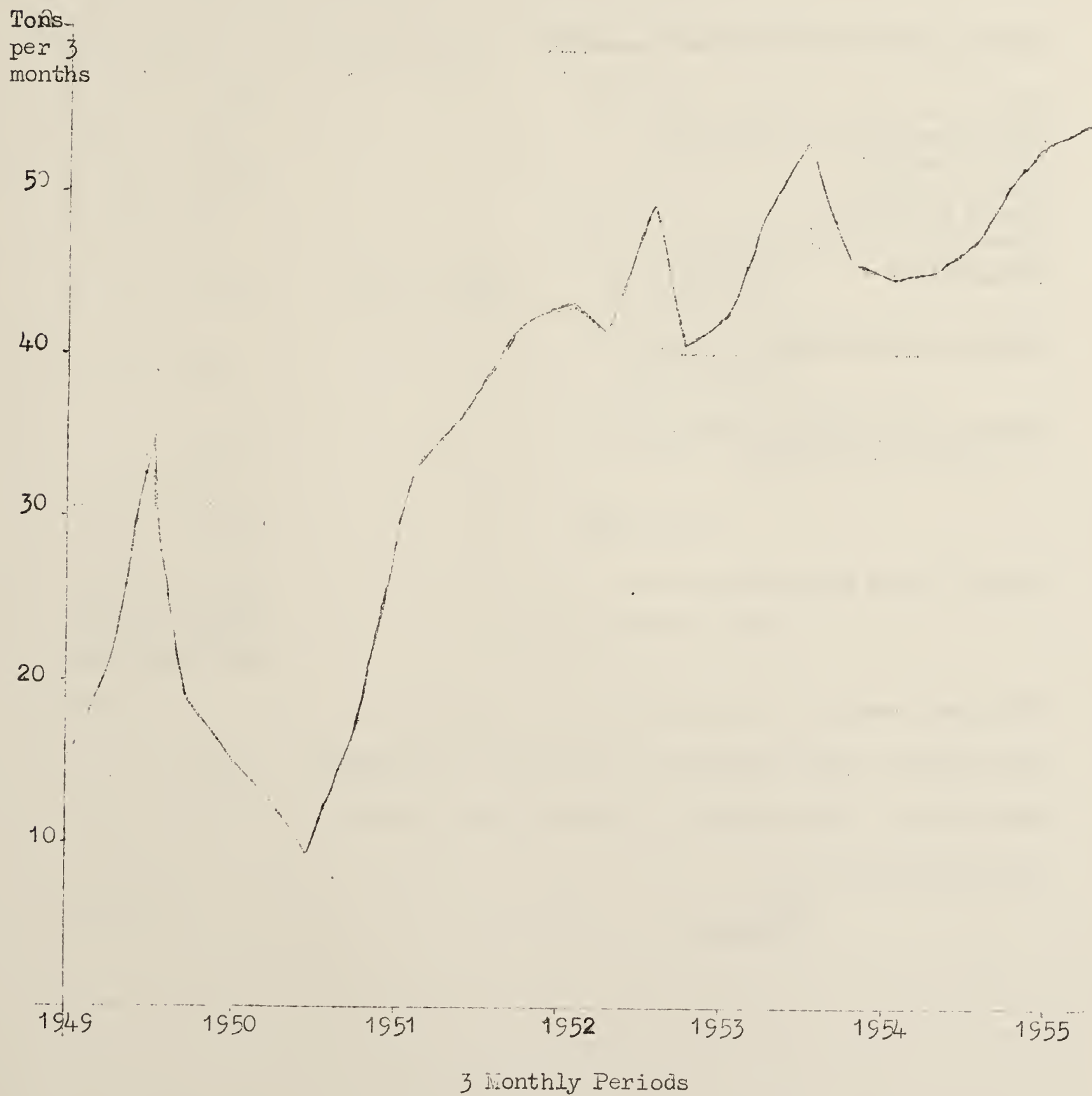
TOTAL SALVAGE REVENUE

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	205	16	2	-	1421	18	5
Rags	5	1	1	10	118	4	4
Rugs and Carpets	5	7	3	5	29	14	5
String		7	-	3	2	9	2
Bones	1	7	2	-	7	19	11
Metal	3	9	-	10	14	0	6
Hoofs and Horns		5	2	-	2	1	3
Condemned Meat	1	18	-	-	28	9	11
Condemned Offal	7	4	-	14	38	0	8
Sundry Inc.					14	10	3
	230	16	3	14	1677	8	10

The graph shows that waste paper collections have been maintained and even slightly increased. The men generally are eager to salvage and are wholeheartedly behind the salvage scheme. The public too is most cooperative in keeping their paper separate from other refuse. Too much however, cannot be obtained of this most valuable material which is not only a source of revenue but its salvage is in the national interest.

Graph showing amount of waste paper collected from
1949 onwards to the end of the financial year

Note how the collections have been maintained and even increased in spite of difficult conditions of the last 12 months.



URBAN DISTRICT OF NORMANTON

DETAILS OF REFUSE COLLECTION DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE COST

1st APRIL 1953 - 31st MARCH 1954

Refuse Collection Disposal and Salvage

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries, Wages, Holiday, Sick Pay				7025	15	7
Superannuation and Insurances				778	1	10
General Administration Expenses				66	17	9
Motor Haulage				3576	2	9
Issues from Stores				8	6	9
Plant Hire (including Gully Machine)				1	17	4
<u>Loan Charges</u> Interest	52	14	3			
Loan Repayment	128	11	1	181	5	4
<u>Revenue Contributions to Capital:-</u>						
Salvage Shed				58	12	7
Miscellaneous items, protective clothing electricity, rents etc.				236	1	7
Gross Cost				11933	1	6
Deduct Income from Salvage etc.				1677	8	10
Total Net Cost for year				10255	12	8
Total net cost per ton (collection and disposal)					19	9½
Net cost per 1,000 population (collection and disposal)				544	13	3
Net cost per 1,000 premises (collection and disposal)				1709	6	8
Gross cost per ton						
Labour					13	6½
Transport					6	11

CONCLUSION

This report would be incomplete were I not to express appreciation of the work of the staff and workmen in my Department, and of the help and assistance given to me by the heads and individual members of other Departments of the Council as well as by members of the Council collectively and individually.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. Wilson.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.



